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Established in 1967

Consultants earn exchange

New Delhi, Oct. 29 (Samachar): India's earnings of foreign exchange from consultancy services has more than trebled to Rs 40 million ($4.4 million) during 1974-75 from a modest Rs. 13 million ($1.5 million) in 1970-71.

Along with the remarkable growth in the export of engineering goods and other sophisticated products, the increase in demand for India's consultancy services abroad reflects the giant strides made by India in the field of industry and technology.

The consultancy firms in the country have already covered a wide spectrum of industrial and technological activities. Some major fields in which they can offer a complete package of services from conception to completion include civil engineering, infrastructure, power generation, transmission and distribution, irrigation and flood control, mining and geology, iron and steel industry.

Other fields are non-ferrous metallurgical industry, public health engineering, including water supply, sewage disposal and effluent treatment, railway engineering, architecture and town planning, consumer industries, such as sugar, cement, textiles, machine tools, fabrication, cables fertilizers and petrochemical industry management consultancy including computer technology.

Karunanidhi charged

Madras, Oct. 28 (Samachar): The Central Bureau of Investigation has filed a case against the former Tamil Nadu, Chief Minister, M. Karunanidhi, in the court for alleged acceptance of illegal gratification to the tune of Rs 450,000 and abusing his official powers to cause pecuniary advantage to himself and others in what is here called as the Sahuwala wheat scandal.

The CBI, which investigated the case on a request from the Tamil Nadu Government has filed the charge-sheet under Section 161 Indian Penal Code (acceptance of illegal gratification), 468 (forgery) 471 (using document knowing it to be forged) before the special Judge for special Police Establishment.

The other party involved in the case, one Madanlal Gupta representing the firms involved in the case, has become an approver.

The charge sheet related to acceptance of the bribe for passing favourable orders to two firms for selling imported wheat from Punjab (the granary of wheat) on Government account in the open market at a higher price when drought and scarcity conditions prevailed in the Tamil Nadu state.

The facility, the charge-sheet said, was not allowed to other firms which had also imported wheat on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Government thereby allowing a monopoly in the open market sale of wheat to the two firms which could bring them enormous pecuniary advantages.

This is the first time that a specific case has been filed by CBI against Mr. Karunanidhi.

Crude oil production to go up

New Delhi, Oct 24 (Samachar India's production of crude oil is expected to go up to 14.18 million tonnes in 1978-79, last year of the fifth Five Year plan, according to the revised target set in the final fifth Plan document.

The new target marks an increase of over two million tonnes from the 12-million tonne target fixed in the draft fifth Plan. The target had been upgraded because of the increased expectations of crude oil from off-shore explorations.

The Plan envisages that the crude oil sector will grow at the rate of 14.66 percent during the current Plan. By 1983-84, the production level is tentatively expected to be 22 million tonnes. The refining capacity will be about 31.5 million tonnes by 1978-79 and this is expected to increase during the sixth Plan.

A time-bound program has been drawn to develop production of oil from the Bombay High to a rated capacity of 10 million tonnes per annum by 1980-81.

The Plan envisages a policy of restrictions on the non-essential use of oil products. Consumption of refinery products grew at the rate of 8.5 percent per annum between 1960 and 1973. With suitable fiscal measures and appropriate restrictions, the consumption in 1974-75 was reduced considerably and further demand controlled.

INDIA, HUNGARY TO TRADE IN NEW ITEMS

India will be importing from Hungary two new items, sewing machines for garments units in the country and spare parts for plastic machinery, during the current year.

Goenka regains control of paper

New Delhi, Oct. 30 — Ramnath Goenka, the 73 year old publisher of the embattled Indian Express, dismissed five pro-Government directors and regained full control of India's largest newspaper group yesterday.

In the latest development in the conflict between Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Government and India's main dissenting media voice, Mr. Goenka used an annual shareholders meeting in Bombay to ouest the board chairman, pro-Government industrialist K. K. Birla, and four other directors.

Mr. Birla, publisher of the rival Hindustan Times and long-time supporter of Mrs. Gandhi, had been chairman of the Express under a 10-month-old arrangement dissolved by Mr. Goenka. His removal followed by a month of an unsuccessful attempt by Mr. Birla to replace the Express' top editors with younger journalists more sympathic to Gandhi Government policies.

"We're sure the Government is not going to like this, and we'll just have to see what happens next," said an Express executive in New Delhi.

The latest action also followed the Government's imposition of pre-publication censorship on all eight editions of the Express two months ago, a mysterious two-day power blackout at the newspaper's headquarters last month and a Government-ordered padlocking of the printing presses in Delhi for alleged non-payment of property taxes.

Mr. Goenka successfully challenged all three actions in the Indian courts, getting pre-censorship lifted, the electricity restored and the presses unlocked.

Management sources on the Express said Mr. Goenka had Mr. Birla and four other pro-government directors removed from the 10-member board on the technical grounds that no shareholders had nominated them for fresh terms.

With Mr. Birla's ouster, Mr. Goenka was picked to resume the chairmanship, an action that will be formerly ratified in a shareholder's meeting today, an Express spokesman said.

Highest award for Mrs.Gandhi

Lusaka, Oct. 28 (Samachar): The Indian Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi has been awarded Zambia's highest honour 'The Grand Companion of Freedom --First Division.'

The surprise announcement of the award was made here Oct. 16 when the Prime Minister was away in Luwanga national park.

The award, which was presented by the President Kenneth Kaunda, carried the citation which said Mrs. Gandhi continued to champion the noble cause of human equality and social justice in India and elsewhere in the world 'whereby your courage, outstanding leadership and statesmanship have earned India great admiration and respect in the international community and for your success in providing a shining example of women the world over to take up the challenge of building nations on the basis of equality and for your personal commitment to the total liberation of Southern Africa.'

Action against phony recruiting agents

New Delhi, Oct. 29 (Samachar): The Government of India has announced steps to curb the activities of unscrupulous organizations masquerading as recruiting agents of foreign employers.

Recruitment of persons for skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled work by private recruiting agencies for service in foreign countries will not be regulated and these agencies will be registered and approved by the Labour Ministry of the Government of India.

Intending foreign employers would have to make the recruitment through Indian recruiting agencies registered with and approved by the Labour Ministry.

DIWALI WAS CELEBRATED WITH GAITY IN DELHI ON OCTOBER 22. WOMEN LIGHTING LAMPS AT A DIWALI MELA IN NEW DELHI.

Personal baggage rules

It has been decided that a passenger normally resident in India and returning from abroad from any country other than Ceylon, Pakistan or Nepal, after a stay for a period of less than 3 months abroad may be allowed to import duty free and without. ITC formalities; articles upto a value of Rs. 500/- in addition he may be permitted to import, at the discretion of the proper customs authorities without any import licence or CCP but on payment of customs duty, the following articles, for his own use o for the use of his family upto a total value of Rs. 750/-. It has also been decided that in the event of the value of any of the following articles, exceeding Rs. 750/- only that article will be allowed to be imported on payment of duty.

i). a firearm, if non-prohibited/ non-restricted bore; ii) a watch of a value above Rs. 100; iii) a camera; iv) a movie camera; v) a projector; vi) a tape recorder; vii) a golf set viii) electric shaver; ix) hair dryer; x) flash gun; xi) Exposure meter.

To illustrate, if a movie camera costs Rs. 1500/- which is more than the permissible limit of Rs. 750/- that article only will be allowed subject to payment of duty. It is clarified that this concession is exclusive of the duty free allowance of Rs. 500/- available to the passenger.

b) A passenger normally resident in India who has been living abroad continuously for 3 months o more in one country and returning to India may be permitted to import articles out of the following list for his own use or his family's use without import licence or CCP but on payment of customs duty purchased out of his earnings abroad for a value not exceeding Rs. 250/- for a stay of each completed month abroad, provided that the total value of such articles together with the value of any articles allowed duty free under the Transfer of Residence Rule's concessions does not exceed Rs. 6000/-

i) a T.V. set; ii) firearm, of non-prohibited/ non-restricted bore; iii) watch of a value above Rs. 100/-; iv) a camera; v) a movie camera; vi) Electric shaver; x) Hair dryer; xi) Flash gun; xii) Exposure meter and articles which have been in his actual use.

Provided further that where the value of one of these articles imported by the passenger exceeds the admissible value limit aplicable to him, that articles only may be allowed to be imported.

c) A person of Indian origin, whether holding an Indian passport or a foreign passport who is normally resident abroad and is coming on a short visit to India may be permitted to import out of the following list for presentation as gift and souveniers to his relations and friends subject to a value of Rs. 2,000/- at the discretion of the proper customs authorities without import licence of CCP but on payment of customs duties. In the event of subsequent visit in the same calender year the concession will be restricted to Rs. 500/- only: i) watch of a value above Rs. 100; ii) Electric shaver; iii) hair dryer; iv) tap recorder; v) camera; vi) movie camera; vii) flash gun; viii) exposure meter; ix) projector, and x) golf set.

Note: TV set allowed to passenger under para 2(b) and fire arms allowed under para 2(a) and 2(b) above shall not be allowed to these passengers.

Youth hostel to open

By George Mathew

New Delhi: In tune with the International Youth Hostel Movement, the Indian Youth Hostel Association will have a new four-storyed hostel functioning from November.

A landmark on the Asian Highway in New Delhi, the Rs. 42-lakh youth hostel will have 120 beds in four dormitories which will be available to a member for Rs.8 per day. The bed-strength will be ultimately increased to 320.

The hostel has already been booked to accommodate some 80 children from 15 nations for an international children's get-together in December.

The hostel has been built with a partial aid of Rs.15 lakhs from the International Youth Hostel Federation. A West German government Agency, the EZE, gave Rs.15 lakhs for the project as it was interested that the building be used as a training centre for youth workers, wardens, etc. Leadership courses in trekking and hiking will also be provided here.

The hostel has a conference room, two committee rooms, a 'quiet area' for reading, painting and for in-door games.

Plans are afoot to open up the 'golden tourist triangle', Delhi-Jaipur-Agra to youth hostellers who are keen on cycling. It is about 500 miles and will take nearly 10 days to complete. Participants in this cycle trails undertake the 'Millions of Tree Clubs' programme of planting trees along their route. This programme was launched last year in South India and some 1,500 youths planted 50,000 saplings under the Social Forestry Programme, supervised by the officials of the Forest Department.

Indian youths have accounted for 15,000 bed-nights in youth hostels scattered over 32 countries during 1975. The most popular youth hostels for Indian youths appear to be in West Germany (4,020 bed-nights), Italy (2,440 bed-nights), Switzerland (2,175 bed-nights), France (1,215 bed-nights) and Australia (972 bed-nights).

India's 104 youth hostels received 16,000 foreigners from 25 countries in 1975. The highest number came from West Germany, followed by Britain and Japan.

The youth hostel movement was started by West Germany some 60 years ago. The International Youth Hostel Federation today has a total world membership of 2.7 million in some 50 countries with 4,800 youth hostels.

More spices for exports

New Delhi, Nov. 1 (Samachar): The Spices Exports Promotion Council has embarked upon a campaign for popularising Indian spices and spice products in foreign markets to increase foreign exchange earnings.

To popularise these products, especially the Indian curry powder and spice oils in West European countries, the Council is participating in the Brussels International Food Fair being held next month.

India's export earnings from spices and spice products touched a record in 1975-76 netting more than Rs. 700 million ($77.7 million). Western Europe occupies an important face in importing Indian spices and spices products, especially Indian curry powder. Exports to this region at present are to the tune of Rs. 50 million ($5.5 million) a year. Curry powder alone fetches as much as Rs. Five million ($560,000) which is about 55 percent of the country's total exports of curry powder.

Diamond found

Rewa (Madhya Pradesh), Nov. 1 (Samachar): An octogenal bright diamond piece valued at about Rs. 1,50,000 ($16,660) was found in Chouki mine in Panna district of Madhya Pradesh recently.

The diamond weighing 16.60 carats will be auctioned in Panna.

A 5.60 carat diamond piece fetched a record price of Rs. 69,211 ($7,690) at an action at panna October 18. The highest bid for the gem was Rs. 11,995 ($1,332.8; per carat.

According to the diamond officer of Panna, this was the highest bid per carat in the auction in the past 10 years.

Cabinet rank for Congress ministers

Srinagar, Nov. 1 (Samachar): The Jammu and Kashmir Council of Ministers will be expanded providing for Cabinet-level representation for the Congress for the first time since Sheikh Abdullah became Chief Minister in Feb. last year.

The Council's strength which will go up to 21, will have four Ministers with Cabinet rank, five ministers of state from Congress.

The composition of the expanded Council of Ministers was announced after Sheikh Abdullah returned here from New Delhi after talks with Congress leaders, including the Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi.

This is the second expansion of the Council of Ministers by the Sheikh.

India rich in Mineral reserves

New Delhi, Oct. 29: Exploration works carried out so far in the country have established large reserves of minerals.

The minerals, other than oil and coal, include iron ore, lignite, lead, copper, zinc, nickel, bauxite, manganese ore, chromite, limestone, dolomite, phosphorite, baryte, magnesite, kyanite and clay.

Iron ore reserves are estimated at over nine billion tonnes of hematitie variety and 28 billion tonnes of magnesite variety.

Lignite reserves are estimated at two billion tonnes and those of copper at 333 million tonnes. Lead and zinc reserves stand at 120 million tonnes and 101 million tonnes, respectively.

Interdependence stressed

Lusaka, Oct 26 (Samachar): The Indian Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, has said here that while India believed in freedom and independence it also believed in inter-dependence, for in the present day world no country, however big, could be self-sufficient.

Replying to a glittering civic reception after arriving here on her last lap of ten-day African tour, Mrs. Gandhi said India admired Zambia which despite its preoccupations in building up the country was also concerned at the troubles of its neighbouring people and people helping them in their freedom struggle. Undoubtedly Zambia was bearing the brunt of the liberation struggles in Southern Africa. While India sympathised with Zambia her own stand was firm and consistent. She had always supported freedom struggles and wished success to those still struggling for freedom.

India has always believed that freedom was indivisible and it would be secure only when those still in bondage were freed. Praising President Kenneth Kaunda's leadership, Mrs. Gandhi described him as 'a great nationalist and an equally great internationalist.' She said she was confident that in spite of all the problems Zambia faced or shared with other countries it would conquer them.

Mr. Kaunda told Mrs. Gandhi that her name was well known all over Zambia and that Zambia had always drawn inspiration from India's freedom struggle, from leaders like Mahatma Gandhi, and Jawaharlal Nehru, free India's first Prime Minister.

Meanwhile, India and Tanzania have pledged assistance to the people of Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) in their struggle to achieve a 'real transfer of power' from the minority to the majority.

Wealth from mica wastes

Calcutta, Oct. 26 (Samachar): Processes developed by the Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute for utilisation of mica waste have converted waste into wealth.

Eighty to 85 per cent of mica totalling about 25,000 tonnes was going waste during mining every year. A process developed by the institute for making heat insulating bricks from waste mica had led to the establishment of an entirely new industry. Three Indian firms took up the process and produced and supplied mica bricks and shapes worth about 20 million to steel plants and industrial furnaces as substitutes for imported vermiculite bricks.

An improvement of the process resulted in the production of insulating bricks with very low density, excellent insulating efficiency and good mechanical strength for critical uses in steel plants. A special feature is the use of raw mica instead of calcined mica for making mica bricks resulting in appreciable saving of fuel.

An important use of mica waste developed by the institute is in the field of paints through the wet grinding process. It also produced a number of paints with improved weather resistance, durability, storage property, abrasion and heat resistance and fire retardant properties. Commercial utilisation of the paints will substitute costly raw materials including aluminium, zinc oxide and antimony oxide to a great extent.

Bulgarian aid for farm units

New Delhi, Oct. 29 (Samachar): Bulgaria will assist India in establishing a number of agro-industrial complexes, and as a beginning two such complexes would be set up in the southern state of Karnataka and the eastern state of Bihar.

A protocol initialled here at the conclusion of the five-day meeting of the Indo-Bulgarian joint commission said Bulgaria would also help India in processing and marketing of fruits and vegetables.

The protocol which was initialled by Dr. M.S. Swaminathan, Director-General of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, and Mr. Spas Georgiev, Bulgaria's Deputy Foreign Trade Minister, will be formally signed next month during the Bulgarian President's state visit to India.

A programme for enlarging and diversifying trade between India and Bulgaria and identification of areas of industrial and scientific co-operation.

Foreigners accepted Hindi in 16th century

(Samachar):- Importance of Hindi, though not acceptable to some Indians even today, was acknowledged by foreign Christian missionaries as early as 16th Century A.D.

The missionaries, who came to India with Persian translations of Bible during Akbar's regime promptly wrote back home that this language would not do, though the Emperor was a Moghul.

They said in the letters, now historic documents, 'there is a language called Indostani which is understood from Kashmir to down South, and we will have to switch over it for our work.'

Mahamahopadhyay Datto Waman Potdar, the octagenarian historian and Hindi protagonist, narrated this part of the history in his inaugural address at the second three-day Hindi Lekhak Sammelan here.

The Mahamahopadhyay said Hindi, was, therefore, part of the life of the country, though it was known by names like Hindostani or Indostani.

He wanted the language to be enriched with additions from Sanskrit, the primary language, and all other secondary languages from regions and also foreign languages including English.

'Puritan pundits should better stay away and let the people decide the words and expressions to be added or deleted and allow the language to progress, he said.

He asked the writers not to worry about titles or literary honours but make the language living and practical which would be a great service to the nation.

MECON BAGS TO CONTRACTS IN NIGERIA

Bombay, Oct. 26 (Samachar): Metallurgical and Engineering Consultants Ltd., a subsidiary of the Steel Authority of India, has been appointed consultants to the Ministry of Industries, government of Nigeria, in the face of stiff global competition.

The MECON consultancy will cover two steel plants of one million tonnes capacity each to be located near Warri and Port Harcourt.

FREE FOR NEW IMMIGRANTS

In order to help the recent immigrants to settle down with minimum discomfort, The Canadian India Times has decided to send the paper free for three months to all landed immigrants who have stayed in Canada or USA for only less than two months. We expect to publish several articles and news items that will be of special interest to new immigrants.

Therefore if you are a recent arrival in North America on an immigrant visa fill in the following coupon and send it to us.

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ADDRESS_____ CITY_____

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PHASED GROWTH... GROSS DOMESTIC... PLANNED

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New U.P.proposal

Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh), Nov. 1 (Samachar): A joint meeting of the Uttar Pradesh Congress Committee (UPCC), Congress Members of Parliament, Members of the Legislative Assembly of the State and presidents of the Congress controlled zila parishads have unanimously adopted a resolution suggesting that Parliament should be converted into a Constituent Assembly with some State representatives associated with it.

However, UPCC fully supported the proposed Constitution 44th Amendment Bill passed on the recommendations of the All India Congress Committee Chairman Swaran Singh.

The Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, who arrived here October 20 and addressed the special meeting, said it had to be considered as to what would be the "repercussions" of such a move (Constituent Assembly).

She thought Parliament had full powers to amend the Constitution. But she felt there should be full and free discussions whithin the Congress, and Opposition parties could also discuss it. It shoud be considered whether the Swaran Singh committee recommendations should be accepted in full or some additions or substractions had to be made.

Mrs. Gandhi asserted that the people had given their mandates in the 1971 elections for constitutional changes. ("In 1971, we had gone to the people and told them that we want to amend the Constitution," she pointed out in her address to the UPCC).

In Chandigarh, in a unanimous resolution Punjab Pradesh Congress Committee (PCC) and the State Congress Legislature Party, recommended "the setting up of a Constituent Assembly for redrafting a people Constitution"

The joint meeting, presided over by PCC president Mohinder Singh Gill, was attended among others by Swaran Singh, chairman of the All India Congress Committee on Constitutional Amendments, the State Chief Minister, Mr. Zail Singh, Congress members of Parliament from Punjab and the presidents of the District Congress Committees.

Bengali women like joint families

Calcutta, Oct. 26 (Samachar): A majority of the working women in West Bengal look upon divorce with disfavour, wish to live in joint families and still retain old values handed down by their mothers and grandmothers.

This was revealed in a five-year study on 'Attitudes of working women towards others and vice-versa in West Bengal in contemporary times' (conducted by Mrs. Usha Goel under the aegis of the Anthropology Department of Calcutta University.)

Mrs. Goel who works in the Community Service Department of the Delhi Municipal Corporation, studied the cases of 300 working women, one hundred each in the categories of telephone operator, nurse and lady doctor. The data collected by her showed that notwithstanding their desire to have an independent earning and status a majority of the working women expressed themselves in favour of their husbands dominating their families.

Over 75 per cent of the married working women did not consider divorce a suitable means of solving any problem. They disapproved of the idea mainly because divorce came in the way of a proper upbringing for their children and undermined their social respectability.

Acquisition of immovable property

Indian nationals resident abroad are not required to obtain permission of the Reserve Bank of India for acquiring immovable property in India. Persons of Indian origin who hold foreign passports, whether resident or non-resident, however, need the permission of the Reserve Bank for acquiring immovable property in India.

Trade agreement with Poland

A Four-year Trade Agreement had been signed with Poland. The Agreement which will commence from Jan. 1, 1977 will be the first of its kind with Poland, India's second largest trading partner among Socialist countries.

PHASED GROWTH IN INDIA'S GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT PLANNED

Finance Minister C. Subramaniam said that the Fifth Five Year Plan envisages growth perspective to the end of the next decade.

The Gross Domestic Product would increase by 4.3% during the Fifth Plan, 5.65% during the Sixth Plan and 6'% during the Seventh Plan. He added that Government was determined to achieve these targets.

Marriage registration a must

New Delhi — Registration of marriages has been made legally obligatory in the Indian capital following the passage of the Marriage Registration Bill by the Delhi Metropolitan Council.

Under the new Act, every marriage solemnised in Delhi will have to be registered with authorities to be appointed later by the Delhi Administration.

Even, weddings solemnised outside Delhi by the residents of Delhi or by those who have migrated to the capital also would have to be registered under the Act.

More money for research

New Delhi, Oct. 30 (Samachar): The Planning Commission has increased total outlay on research and development activities in Indian in crucial fields like atomic energy, space, etc. in the final fifth Five Year Plan (1974-79).

The total outlay for R and D in these fields is now set at Rs. 4,382 million ($486.9 million) as against Rs. 4,181 million ($464.5 million) in the draft fifth Plan.

However, the final Plan has restructured research programmes under the head of science and technology and has reduced the total outlay from Rs. 9,784 million ($1087 million) in the draft Plan to Rs. 7,676 million ($852.7 million).

Of this Rs. 1,671 million ($185.6 million) is for atomic energy (R and D) against 111.3 million ($12.33 million) in the draft Plan. Rs. 1,278 million ($142 million) for space against Rs. 900 million ($100 million) in the draft Plan.

Science and Technology, including the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) and the Department of Science and Technology, got an allocation of Rs. 1,407 million ($156.3 million) in the final Plan against Rs. 2,144 million ($238.2 million) in the draft Plan.

Settlement in Rhodesia hoped

New Delhi, Oct. 28 (Samachar): The Indian Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi returned here at the conclusion of her ten-day tour of three African States, Mauritius, Tanzania and Zambia carrying the hope that it would be possible to achieve some acceptable result at the Geneva conference on Rhodesia.

Mrs. Gandhi told newsmen that the situation is not at all clear. One does not know what will happen at the Geneva Conference but, as President Julis Nyerere of Tanzanian and President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia said, the struggle has to go on either at the conference table or otherwise.

She added: 'We all sincerely hope that it will be possible that some acceptable results will be achieved in Geneva.'

'But I think that now no one can push back this struggle. It has to go on its own momentum,' the Prime Minister said.

Earlier at Lusaka, Zambia, Mrs. Gandhi held talks with Kenneth Kaunda on her concluding day of three-day visit to that country in which both the leaders expressed the hope that the Geneva Conference will lead to 'immediate majority rule in Zimbabwe.

During their talks, which confirmed the fundamental similarity of outlook between India and Zambia on issue including colonialism and racialism, the two leaders noted the favourable developments brought out by the heroic struggle waged by the people of Zimbabwe. The illegal minority regime has been compelled to accept the demand by the people of Zimbabwe for attainment of majority rule.

A joint communique issued at the end of Mrs. Gandhi's visit to that country, revealed that the two sides devoted special attention to the problems of Southern Africa and that the latest developments in Zimbabwe were discussed 'in detail.'

India' new course to help others

Rae Bareli, (Uttar Pradesh), Nov. 1 (Samachar): The Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, has said that the "new course" adopted to develop the country would not only help India but influence the development of many other countries.

Mrs. Gandhi said at a public meeting in Dariapur village, near here that during her tours of many countries she could discern a growing realization of the changes in India and the new course of development adopted by the country.

The Prime Minister said some slogan-raisers said we were trying to finish democracy but they did not realise what sort of democracy it would be if the people's voice could not be heard in it.

As for poverty, Mrs. Gandhi said, it could be removed through increased production. Earlier, laying the foundation stone of a polytechnic named after the late Feroze Gandhi (her husband), Mrs. Gandhi asked the youth to shun the "feudal" attitude of always looking to others particularly the Government for help.

She was critical of the tendency of the Indian youth to prefer white collar jobs and cited the instance of thousands of agricultural graduates who used to look for office jobs in urban areas after obtaining their degrees.

However, she was glad that this attitude was changing as agricultural graduates were now in close touch with farmers through extension programs.

Mrs. Gandhi returns to New Delhi

Speaking to newsmen in New Delhi on arrival from her 10-day visit to Mauritius, Tanzania and Zambia, Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi described her trip as very worthwhile and said that it had been a visit to 'proven old friends of India whose friendship is based on shared views and policies'. Mrs. Gandhi said that during her visit she had renewed India's pledge to support liberation struggles in Africa.

Replying to a question about the award of Zambia's highest honour 'Order of Grand Companion of Freedom-First Division', Mrs. Gandhi said that she had not known anything about it in advance but she had accepted it for India and she had told President Kaunda that she took it as his regard and esteem for India and her policies.

Increase in school enrolment

New Delhi, Oct. 24 (Samachar): An increase of 28.85 percent has been recorded in the school enrolment for boys and girls in India since the second All India Educational Survey taken in 1965.

The third Survey taken in 1973 has shown an increase of 36.32 percent in the case of girls' enrolment.

Girls' enrolment has recorded a spectacular increase of 68.67 percent in the case of Secondary and Higher Secondary or Intermediate education over the second survey figures.

There were 8,29,58,245 school students on the rolls on December 31, 1973, the date for the third survey. Of these 29.5 million (35.5 percent) were girls. There were 5.9 million primary school students and 1.4 million middle school students.

One of the interesting facts brought out by the third survey is that at the primary stage, there were nearly three and a half times as many students in the rural schools as in the urban areas. In the middle stage, this difference came down to one and half times, the trend was sharply reversed in the higher secondary stage.

Unjustified referendum demand

New Delhi, Oct. 24 (Samachar): Swaran Singh, chairman of the Congress Committee on constitutioinal changes, and A. R. Antulay, All India Congress Committee (AICC) general secretary, has turned down the suggestion for a referendum on the proposed amendments to the Constitution and said it was impractical.

Addressing a joint meeting of the Delhi Pradesh Congress Committee and members of the Metropolitan Council on October 13 they said that the demand voiced in certain quarters was also unjustified.

Mr. Swaran Singh said the proposed Constitution 44th amendment Bill had a large number of clauses and it was not feasible to ascertain the people's view on each one of them.

Mr. Antulay said that the demand for a referendum was extra constitutional. The provision of referendum for making amendments was nowhere in the Constitution. Those who were asking for it were, in fact, misleading the people.

Transmission of oil data

New Delhi, Oct. 29 (Samachar): Tethered balloons could serve as geostrationary satellites for temporary communication from off-shore oil platforms for oil exploration in Bombay High and other offshore areas, according to a study.

The Study conducted by the Information, Planning and Analysis Group (IPAG) of the Electronics Commission, says India has already developed the know-how for launching and keeping aloft the balloons for long periods extending upto a few years for communication purposes.

It would be cheaper to use balloons for communications as permanent communications systems like troposcatter links would be expensive.

It would be uneconomical to establish permanent communication systems between offshore areas and the mainland until oil production is esthalished, according to the study.

Balloons made of nylon filled with helium or hydrogen gas tethered with steel ropes either from the shore or from a ship could be launched to float at a height of three kilometres above the sea surface to serve oil platforms some 250 kilometres away from the shore.

The balloons used for communications from offshore platforms would have to be of about 175 feet long and 60 feet in diameter.

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GANDHI Vs. GOENKA

As seen in a news report elsewhere Ramnath Goenka of Indian Express has dismissed the pro-Government directors from the board of that paper and has regained control. Whatever faults Mr. Goenka may have, his courage in taking this action is admirable.

With radio and T.V. under Government ownership, with many newspapers towing the Government line for fear of antagonistic government action, and with a government - inspired news agency such as Samachar, the media in India at the moment do not provide too much of scope for dissent. However, if at least part of the media is not independently owned and run, there will be an irresistable temptation for the rulers to get away with almost anything. This will lead inevitably to corruption and the consequent suffering for the people. In order to prevent that type of a situation, it is essential that newspapers like Indian Express should be free from Government control.

Regarding corruption, there are rumours that the mighty Sanjay Gandhi is adopting techniques and tactics usually unacceptable, though not unheard of, in order to remain the real power behind his mother. Such individuals need to be kept in check and therefore India needs newspapers like the Indian Express. We feel that the Indian government will be ill-advised to control all the media.

We hope that Mr. Goenka and his supporters will not yield to pressure and continue to show the courage that he has already shown.

Common jute policy sought

Calcutta, Oct. 24 (Samachar) India, Bangladesh and Nepal have agreed to pursue a common policy in regard to jute and jute goods, expansion of their markets, stabilization of prices and extension of research for the jute farming and manufacturer of finished items.

The three countries have reached this agreement after four years of negotiations among them and an off shoot of their discussion is a Jute International, to be set up next month.

S. N. Chakravarti, Jute Commissioner, who led the two-member Indian delegation to Dacca, said on his return that "all outstanding problems relating to the Jute International, including its constitution have been resolved."

THE NEW AMBASSADOR OF TURKEY, ISCEN, PRESENTING HIS CREDENTIALS TO THE PRESIDENT OF INDIA AT RASHTRAPATI BHAVAN.

Letters

Are we responsible?

I am writing as a white Anglo-Saxon protestant who has much sympathy with Indians and others of Indian origin ('Paki' for short in the lingo of the white racists of Britain and Canada), having lived in India for many years, including a few years teaching English in the University of Delhi. And I don't fight shy of using the word 'Paki' because it is a linguistic fact and trying to avoid something inescapable as such a term is like trying to banish the Mafia from reality by avoiding use of the word, as a former Ontario Minister naively tried to do.

The recent **Weekend Magazine** article 'Fear and Loathing in the Canadian Mosaic' gave me much food for thought as it did to others and as evinced by the letters published in recent numbers of your paper. But one aspect of this apparently thickening anti-'coloured' campaign, endorsed also by such distinguished papers as the Toronto Globe & Mail that are now peddling racist material and news, an aspect that seems worthy of consideration has been pointed up by the heading of your editorial of October 7: 'Are We Responsible?' The answer should be yes, at least partly, it seems to me. But the editorial writer missed the point I am trying to make here.

The point is contained in the statement of Mr. Charles Chiquoted in the offending **Weekend Magazine**: 'Yes, we are aware that there is a lot of prejudice but we have not encountered it personally.' Social worker Charles Chi said. 'Most Chinese don't. We try to stay out of trouble. It is up to immigrants to adjust to the culture of the country and behave like good citizens.'

This statement from a coloured social worker should give us pause if the **Canadian India Times** and its readers are earnest and intelligent about finding answers to questions such as 'Are we responsible,' 'Where did we go wrong?' and 'Are we not good Canadians endowed by nature with a strong Coppertone complexion?'

Mr. Chi's statement poses a question of fact as well as questions such as why the Chinese haven't encountered anything like the anti-Paki prejudice of recent times. They too are 'coloured' and are among the universally persecuted non-white races. Their numbers too are comparable to that of other coloured groups in Canada and they seem to have been longer on this continent than the others.

If I may be so bold as to suggest an answer (I don't question Mr. Chi's facts for he ought to know and I could corroborate his own experience to a certain extent) I suggest that Indians and others of Indian origin acquire the opprobrious epithet 'Paki' and get taunted in public and even physically attacked when, instead of adjusting to the culture of the host country and behaving like good citizens, they become offensively gregarious, dress themselves dirtily and shabbily, and get raucous and rowdy with their socio-cultural gatherings. The man in the street does not give two hoots for your distinguished ethno-cultural heritage or for the number of doctors, professors, engineers, civil servants, and businessmen in your community, but let only a few of you go about trying to emulate the life style of hippies with the added smell of your ethnic cooking and other cultural and religious rites, then the whole group becomes obnoxious, because the man in the street tends to impute the faults of one member to the whole group.

I believe the Chinese have not succeeded in getting their ethno-cultural image so heavily tarnished through the many centuries of their existence as a minority in white groups as Indians seem to have in Britain and Canada in so short a time. Comparisons may be odious, but I would be delighted to get some reactions from your readers in the name of enlightenment if not as an answer to the pressing question posed by your editorial 'Are We Responsible?'

DR. THOMAS JONES
TORONTO

Rhodesian immigration

As a member of the visible minority in Canada, I am very disturbed at the prospect of large number of white Rhodesians immigrating to Canada as refugees. By any stretch of imagination, they cannot be termed as refugees. They are best described as self-exile. They view themselves as superior to blacks and cannot live under black majority rule.

Bigotry and disrespect for human rights should be grounds for disqualifications as immigrants to Canada, just as Criminal record is a ground for disqualification. It is about time that Canadian Government require all immigrants to swear to the U.N. Human Rights Declaration, or at least require all immigrants from the Supremist regimes of Southern Africa, etc. to do the same.

In particular, all Rhodesians (Zimbabwians) be required to publicly swear at least once that they can and will treat non-white Canadians as equals in Canada, even though they could not stomach it in ZIMBABWE.

C.K. KALEVAR
Toronto

Sanjay's wife edits magazine

By William Borders.

New Delhi, Oct. 19-Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's 20-year-old daughter-in-law has begun publishing a monthly magazine dedicated to describing 'the dynamics of a changing India in a positive, confident way.'

The magazine, called Surya, which means sun in Hindi, reflects a growing preoccupation with eradicating what the people running India regard as the negative attitude of this country's journalism.

In a letter from the editor in the first issue of Surya, Maneka Gandhi, who is married to the Prime Minister's powerful son, Sanjay, said: 'Too many Indian publications have succumbed to a largely imported attitude toward this country that harps on shortcomings and belittles achievement. Surya will attempt to highlight all that is positive in our national endeavor - yet be unsparing in criticism of what deserves to be criticized.'

Such sentiments are responsive to the conviction, often stated by Prime Minister Gandhi in the 15 months since her Government imposed rigid press censorship, that India's newspapers can never be permitted to return to what she calls their indisciplined old ways.'

Press Called 'Major Culprit'

In the political turmoil that the Government says necessitated the imposition of a sweeping state of emergency last year, 'the press was the major culprit' because of an attitude so negative that it 'breaks the country's spirit,' the Prime Minister says.

And now, with new laws and regulations that bring the newspapers and magazines firmly under the Government's control, there is an official determination to steer them in a new direction.

'Journalists should once again become missionaries of a new, resurgent India,' Deputy Information Minister Dharam Bir Sinha said recently. 'The prophets of gloom who dominated the press so long have to yield place to those with a positive approach.'

That kind of thinking is behind the Government's year-long battle to replace the top editorial management of the Indian Express, the country's largest newspaper chain. Last week, in what the Government said was a tax dispute, the police sealed the presses of the paper's New Delhi edition, forcing it to miss publication for two days. It missed two other days of publication earlier this month because of a mysterious power failure.

Openly Opposed Mrs. Ghandi

The Indian Express openly opposed Prime Minister Gandhi before censorship. The newspaper typified what Maneka Gandhi, in her new magazine, calls journalistic 'defeatism,' which she promises to avoid.

Surya's lead article, entitled 'India's Great Leap Forward,' reviews the familiar comparison between development in China and in India and concludes that although China has done better industrially India has advanced further in agriculture.

The slick 68-page magazine carries a range of other articles, including one recalling how the British colonialists ravaged India's architectural treasures. Another, called 'Lines From a Bad Brahmin,' gently ridicules the caste system.

The magazine also carries advertisements purchased by some of India's major corporations. Some critics say the advertisers are trying to curry favor with Sanjay Gandhi, who at 29 is one of the most important people in India.

Maneka Gandhi's mother, Amteshwar Anand, who is helping run the magazine, conceded during a chat at its hectic editorial office here that 'there's no problem getting advertising.' She also said that Surya's circulation for the first issue earlier this month was 30,000 but that it would grow to 50,000 for the November issue.

(The New York Times)

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Letters

Ethnic models in TV commercials

We would like to suggest how to make Canadian-produced television programs more exciting.

Probably if Canadian television producers can come up with something like "All in the Family", "Sanford and Son", "the Jeffersons" or "Good Times", portraying interesting ethnic roles, Canadian TV might be more fun to watch.

It would also help ease the tension in some cities where the native-born have no close touch with the various ethnic groups that live and breathe the same air as themselves.

We would like to see ethnic models being used in TV commercials. Using ethnic models would, perhaps, increase the popularity of the advertised products among immigrants who represent a sizeable portion of the Canadian market. It might also show that ethnicity can be made appealing instead of disturbing. The news media may have to help the native-born Canadians apreciate the benefits and pleasure of having peoples from all over the world in this great land.

Goodwill Canada, an Ottawa group, plans to launch a project called, the guess-who-is-coming-to-dinner project. It will help Canadian families and immigrant families invite each other to their homes for an evening. We hope such human encounters would go a long way in promoting friendship and understanding in urban centres in which each community becomes an island with no contact with the other.

We believe this project would succeed if enough people would become more interested in other cultures than their own.

Raghav Sanatani
Co-ordinator, Goodwill Canada
Ottawa

TM under scientific probe

By A.J. Singh

"Transcendental meditation provides deep rest, energy and relaxation, develops intelligence, mental clarity, improves physical health and builds immunity against disease, cures psychosomatic diseases like anxiety, neurosis, worry, tension etc.," so runs an advertisement in an Indian newspaper which also carries the picture of a cheerful Mahesh Yogi, the jet-set Sadhu from India.

In the US, Mahesh Yogi's transcendental meditation (popularly known as TM) is believed to have the biggest following. It seems to be the answer to the stress and strain of a fast life, resulting from technological advance and over-affluence.

How has the scientific come to accept the Yogi so quickly? Didn't they try to investigate the phenomenon on scientific lines? They did, and the results when published gave a real boost to TM. From 1970 onwards reports began to appear periodically in reputed journals like Science, Scientific American and the American Journal of Psychology. These were, of course, based on experiments, and suggested, among other things, that "TM brings about physiological changes that might be beneficial in counteracting the effects of stress." The changes reported included "reduced oxygen consumption, increased skin resistance, increased alpha activity, decreased heart rate and decreased blood lactate."

The TM courses are organized in phases: TM(1), TM(2), TM(3) and so on. Separate fees are charged for each course and the results are guaranteed. These and adequate residential and other facilities they offer have all given a big push to the programme which is as efficient as a well-organized business on a 'pay-this-much and get-this-much result' basis.

And it had to be organized this way to succeed. In the west, no one believes you can get something for nothing. In fact anyone offering these courses free would be dubbed a fake. Giving something in return for money has given it the stamp of respectabiliy and authenticity to the western mind. That is exactly what TM organizers did with the result that TM has become a dollar-earning program.

Although TM has become "a household word" and a "big-time bigbuck operation," some researchers have begun to take a more critical look not only at TM but also at other meditation techniques, for long a part of Oriental philosphies.

Most of the present day researchers confirm the relaxing effect of TM, but beyond that they all seem to differ. Some have even challenged the results of previous physiological studies. Science News (104) reports that there is much to be learned about meditation. For instance what causes these reported physiological changes is yet to be explained.

A study reported in Science News, conducted by Robert R. Pagano, Richard M. Rose, Robert M. Stivers and Stephen Warrenburg of the University of Washington, Seattle (USA) suggests that the physiological changes induced by TM are not the direct result of meditation but probably of sleep during meditation.

Five meditators with two and a half year's experience with TM techniques took part in their experiment. "During ten daily sessions, physiological measurements were made. At five of the sessions the subjects were asked to meditate in the accustomed sitting position. For the other five sessions, they were asked to nap, lying down on a bed in a dark room. The subjects did not eat or take coffee or tea for two hours before each session and did not participate if they had not had a normal night's sleep," reports the Science News (109).

"The most striking feature of our data," say the researchers, "is that the meditators spent appreciable amount of time in EEG (electroencephalogram, a record of electrical impulses derived from the brain like electrocardiograph) sleep stages 2, 3 and 4 while they are meditating." This assumes significance "when compared with conventional EEG sleep designations because the meditators slept on the average 40 percent of their meditation time." Of course, when meditation and nap sessions were compared and measured by EEG, no significant differences were found for the amounts of time spent in sleep.

The study found "a high degree of variability in the time spent in EEG stages, both for a single subject (from meditation to meditation) and between subjects." One person, for example, "slept more than half the time of each meditation session," reports the Science News (109).

"What emerges from these EEG findings," say the researchers, "is that meditation is an activity that gives rise to quite different states both from day to day and from meditation to meditation."

What does this amount to? The researchers say, quite cautiously though, that meditation produces an altered state of consciousness that allows a subject to be awake even though the EGG record indicates sleep.

"But this does not appear to be the case. Subjects reported having slept in 12 to 13 of the meditation sessons in which EGG sleep patterns appeared. Subjects further repoted after 7 to 13 sessions during which sleep stage was observed that the meditation had been typical," states Science News (109).

Results of the experiment do not clearly indicate that meditation and sleep are the same or even produce identical distribution of EGG stages. But it does point out that "the meditation period is not spent in a single, unique, wakeful, hypometabolic state," as some earlier researchers have claimed.

But despite this and other experiments, the researchers remain baffled. It is still not known whether the beneficial effects attributed to meditation are due to sleep that occurs during meditation or to some other process.

Notwithstanding the scientific probes, it is a fact that TM has brought much peace and relief to many stress-torn westerners. But it is not the only one in the field. There are quite a few other meditation masters who attract international audiences. However, none of them has an edge over TM which, with all its money, publicity, organizational efficiency and the use of all the aids of the jet-set age, reigns supreme in the field - NPA Feature Service.

Book Review

Did Gandhi accept Pakistan in 1940?

Jaipal S. Tiwana

D.P. Mishra: Living an Era. Delhi, Vikas, 1975, $19.50

When Mrs. Indira Gandhi was fighting the greatest battle of her political career with the Congress bosses in 1969 over the election of India's President, the master strategist in her camp was Durga Prasad Mishra, the former chief minister of Madhya Pradesh. It was on his advice that she stripped Morarji Desai of his finance portfolio. And again it was with his tips that Subaramanaym brought the wavering Chavan to Indira's camp.

Those who expected from his memoirs, Living an Era, the details of the interesting story of the great Congress split of 1969, will be disappointed to find that the first volume of his memoirs ends in 1947 with the achievement of independence. The rest has yet to come in the second volume.

Living an Era Vol. 1 is an intimate account of the life and times of D.P. Mishra. Mishra actively participated in the national movement in the early twenties and courted arrest in all the agitations launched by the Indian National Congress. He gives us much information about the inside working of his party and comments quite candidly on many controversial issues in which many important and colorful personalities of the time were involved.

He started his political career as a protege of Motilal Nehru and entered the Central Assembly as a member of the Swarajist party. He gives an interesting account of the working of the Central Assembly in the book, particularly of the roles played by such stalwarts as Lala Lajpat Rai, Motilal Nehru, M.A. Jinnah and Vithalbhai Patel.

After Motilal's death, Mishra became a devotee of Gandhi. Though Mishra is a confidant of Indira Gandhi and the book has appeared while she is at the height of her power and one expects nothing but praise for the Nehrus, yet Mishra makes no attempt to cover up their weaknesses. Rather, on occasions, the reader gets the impression that Jawaharlal Nehru, with his socialist ideas, would not have survived in the Congress organization but for the support of Gandhi.

In 1929, when Jawaharlal Nehru was elected president of the Congress, he was nominated only by three provincial congress committees, whereas Gandhi was nominated by ten and Sardar Patel by five provincial committees. Both Gandhi and Patel withdrew their names as Motilal Nehru wanted his son to succeed him.

In 1936, when Nehru returned from Europe after the demise of his wife, Gandhi had already planned the presidentship for him. Many members of his working committee, however, could not accomodate his socialist ideas and resigned. However, under Gandhi's pressure, Rajendra Prasad, Patel, Rajaji, Kripalini, and others withdrew their resignations.

Gandhi was again responsible for making him Congress president in 1946. Mishra states very categorically '...but for the Mahatma's preference for Nehru, the election of Patel as Maulana's successor was a foregone conclusion'.

Why did Gandhi always prefer a socialist Nehru over a loyal Patel? The shrewd Gandhi wanted a follower who could be used against Subhash Bose's growing popularity with the intelligentsia. No one was better suited to this role than Nehru. Subhash bitterly complains against Nehru in his book The Indian Struggle for deserting him to follow Gandhi.

Unwittingly Mishra brings to our notice some of the inconsistencies of Gandhi. Gandhi announced his retirement from the Congress in 1934 and Mishra hails it an act of great renunciation. '...How many political leaders in India or elsewhere would have acted similarly?' he asks. Did Gandhi actually retire? We find him shaping the affairs of Congress after 1934 as usual. Not only did he choose the future Congress presidents but even the members of the working committee were appointed with his consultation. When in 1939, Subhash Bose defeated his nominee Pattabhi Sitaramayya for the Congress presidentship, he cried aloud, 'Pattabhi's defeat was his own defeat'. Acting on this Govind Vallabh Pant moved a resolution in the meeting of the AICC that the president should nominate the new working committee according to the wishes of Gandhi. By placing such hindrances in the way of Subhash Babu, Gandhi made him to resign the presidentship of the Congress.

Another startling fact that Mishra brings to our notice is that Gandhi had accepted the idea of partition of India in 1940. Commenting on the Muslim League's resolution on Pakistan he had stated, 'The Muslims must have the same right to self-determination as the rest of India. We are at present a joint family. Any member may claim a division'. On the other hand, on many occasions he had characterized partition as 'an untruth', 'a sin', 'denial of God' and had gone to the length of saying that those who wanted to vivisect India should first vivisect him.

Maulana Azad has come under scathing criticism in Living an Era for putting blame on Nehru for the creation of Pakistan. Azad, in his book, India Wins Freedom has alleged that Nehru, in 1937, did not allow the Muslim League representatives to share power with the Congress in U.P. This gave Jinnah an excuse to whip up the feelings of the Muslim against the Hindu domination and this led to the demand for Pakistan. According to Azad, the Muslim League had accepted the cabinet mission plan in 1946. However, Nehru's Bombay statement against the compulsory groupings of the provinces made them reject the plan.

According to Mishra, Nehru was not the only one against coalition government with the League in 1937. Moreover, the league representatives in the ministry would not have cooperated as Jinnah was determined to exploit every situation to build a solid Muslim following. The League representatives would have behaved the same way as they did in 1946.

According to Mishra, the cabinet mission plan was actually Azad's plan. As Congress president, he had started negotiating on it without the knowledge of his colleagues in the working committee. The working committee, at its meeting of June 25, accepted the plan without committing itself to the provisions on the groupings of the provinces. In the voting in the working committee Nehru had not sided with Maulana Azad who thus became the sole dissenter. So on Nehru's controversial Bombay statement, Mishra pertinently remarks, 'so far as Nehru's observations on grouping of provinces in sections are concerned, he was only giving utterance to what the Congress working committee had itself decided by its resolution of 25 June...'.

Dr. S. Gopal in Jawaharlal Nehru: A Biography, Vol. 1, which has recently appeared in the market, has also refuted such allegations of Azad and others.

Mishra tries to convey that if Azad's views on the cabinet mission plan with its provision for compulsory grouping of provinces had prevailed, Jinnah would have, in due course, succeeded in getting whole of the Punjab and Bengal into Pakistan. But what Mishra did not realize was that Jinnah was a sick man and was destined to die soon. Were other League leaders sufficiently capable to create Pakistan out of the working of the cabinet mission plan?

As a loyal congressman, Mishra defends the decision of his leaders to divide the subcontinent as the best possible solution under the circumstances. But he deplores the selfishness of Jinnah who for his personal ambition, pushed back the Islamic culture to the side from which it originally came.

Though there is no dearth of books on the national movement, Living an Era will certainly have its place among the good ones. Mishra has tried to supplement his first-hand knowledge with all that has already been published on the subject. If this is read along with Hodson's The Great Divide which contains scholarly treatment of the subject, though from the British point of view, the reader gets a balanced perspective of the important period of the Indian history.

Many people, however, will await even more eagerly the second volume of the book which covers contemporary politics in free India and particularly Mrs. Gandhi's head-on collision with the syndicate.

India and African countries

By George Mathew

New Delhi: India's stand on freedom struggle in Africa has been firm and consistent. In the context of the present explosive situation in that region and the closer co-operation being nurtured among non-aligned nations, the recent visit of Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi to four African countries was greatly appreciated.

Her visit was also in keeping with the Colombo resolve by non-aligned countries to intensify the process of liberation in South Africa. India will have distinct advantages in trade and commerce by coming closer to these African countries which have great resources for exploitation.

ZAMBIA

In 1975 when President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia came to New Delhi to receive the Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding, he described India as the all-weather friend of Zambia in the global struggle for a better world order. India and Zambia maintain identity of views on international issues like colonialism, racism, peace, non-alignment, sovereignty of free nations and interdependence. Such understanding naturally generates mutuality of interests and tends to influence the two countries to work in co-operation in other fields as well.

India-Zambia bilateral relations are conceived through a broad three-tier set-up: balanced trade, technical assistance and joint collaboration projects. In the past ten years, especially after President Kaunda's first state visit to India in 1967, economic co-operation has increased to the extent that the two countries can be called partners in progress.

During Dr. Kaunda's visit last year the two countries signed four agreements on various aspects of economic, technical and cultural co-operation. The agreements including a protocol, are for a trade agreement as soon as possible and for joint industrial ventures. The three year agreements, automatically renewable yearly, also envisages visits of teams of businessmen, officials, artists, scholars and experts from public and private sectors to each other's country.

As to trade, India has been a traditional buyer of Zambian copper. Once it was a one way traffic from Zambia to India. The pattern of trade has changed with India exporting many non-traditional items, like engineering goods, but the balance of trade still remains in Zambia's favour. Trade between the two countries over the last five years has ranged between Rs.20 and 45 crores annually.

Among the India exports the prominent items are tractors and agricultural implements, buses, generating sets, diesel engines and pumps, cloth manufactures, footwear, rice, spices and animal feed. Some coaches and tank wagons have also been supplied to the Zambian Railways. Bharat Heavy Electricals was awarded a turn-key job for spillway gates for Itezhitezhi Dam project.

For the past three years India has been participating in the Zambian Trade Fair in Ndola. Zambia participated in 1972 Asia Fair held in New Delhi.

There are about 200 Zambian graduates in various fields of study, products of Indian universities. A number of cadets have passed through Indian Defence academies.

There are more than 1600 Indian experts in Zambia, mainly in civil service and public sector organisations. These experts, teachers, doctors, agriculturists, accountants, engineers and architects are being useful to the Zambian public services, aiding the country's economy. Their relations with the people of Zambia are said to be excellent.

Zambian authorities have approved three joint collaboration ventures: a bicycle assembly plant at Chipata, a drum manufacturing plant at Ndola and management of Presidency Hotel at Ndola. This is a beginning in the field of joint ventures. Many more projects are in the offing.

TANZANIA

India's share in Tanzania's total imports is roughly of the order of 1.5 per cent. The major commodities in India's exports to Tanzania are cotton textiles and piece goods, fabrics of art silk and synthetic fibres, iron and steel, jute manufactures, metal manufactures, electrical and other machinery and transport equipment. The major commodities imported from Tanzania are raw cashew-nuts, cloves, cocoa, sisal fibre, wattle extract, pearls, precious stones, and copper.

India is in a position to participate effectively in Tanzania's development plan and has considerable competence in technical and engineering work in fields such as railways, road transport, power generation and transmission. The exchange of trade and technical delegation between the two countries has been on an increase during the last few years.

A one-year trade agreement between India and Tanzania signed in Dec. 1972 came into force in Feb. 74. The question of negotiating a fresh agreement is under consideration.

An agreement on friendship and technical, economic and scientific cooperation with Tanzania signed in 1966 is valid till 1977.

India has been helping Tanzania by deputing technical personnel both from the public and private sector for conducting various surveys in that country. A preliminary survey was conducted by an India team during 1971 to find the water resources of the Singida region. An expert team visited Tanzania in 1973 and also in the middle of 1974 for the development of coal mining in Tanzania. The Oil and Natural Gas Commission sent its experts to drill an oil well in the island of Songo Songo about 100 miles from Tanzania coast. India also deputed an 8-member planning team in Sept. 1974 to assist the Government of Tanzania in the formulation of a regional development plan for the Singida region.

A team from Indian Railways visited Tanzania in 1975 and suggested ways and means of improving the condition of their locomotives, rolling stock, workshop and training for their staff. As a result of this visit, the Tanzanian authorities signed a contract with the Projects and Equipment Corporation of India for the supply of 15 diesel locomotives, 5 steam locomotives, 17 passenger coaches, 30 bogie petrol tank wagons and spares for all the above four items. The supply is proceeding on schedule.

The National Development Corporation of Tanzania and M/S.Atlas Cycles Industries of India have signed a technical collaboration agreement for the manufacture of 1,50,000 bicycles/annually at Dar-es-Salaam. Negotiations for the establishment of a factory to manufacture agricultural equipments in Tanzania are in progress.

The Government of India have already committed to provide a sum of Rs.5 crores on a Government to Government basis for setting up a sugar project at Kagera. The Industrial Development Bank of India is to provide an additional sum of Rs.5 crores and banking institutions in India are to give another sum of Rs.5 crores for the same sugar project.

There are at present 132 Tanzanian students undergoing a special 4-year Degree course in Civil Engineering in India. Training facilities have already been extended to 50 nominees of the Tanzania Railways. India has also agreed to provide training to 100 persons in small scale industries.

At present more than 600 India experts are working in Tanzania. They are mainly accountants, engineers, doctors, architects and statisticians. The significant projects involving the deputation of experts from India to Tanzania include the management of Tanzania's only cement factory and the management of the National Steel Corporation of Tanzania. India has agreed to provide the service of 55 Railway experts, 70 building engineers and agricultural experts.

India has also offered to exchange experts in Agricultural Research as well as cooperation in the development of irrigation projects. In the interests of growing cooperation between the two countries India has agreed to provide 6-7 experts for development programmes of Tanzania. Tanzania is now turning increasingly towards India for experts in various fields.

The Indo-Tanzania Cooperation acquired a firm footing with the setting up of a Joint cooperation between the two countries in Jan., 1975.

MAURITIUS

Mauritius' links with India are old and trade between the two countries has flourished for long. It has developed very rapidly over the last few years, and is highly in India's favour. India's exports to Mauritius have risen from Rs.113 lakhs in 1969-70 to Rs.602.64 in 1974-75.

This manyfold increase in our exports to Mauritius has come about due to expanded exports of textiles, machinery and transport equipment, electric appliances and iron and steel manufactures. The other items of exports include cereals and cereal preparations, art silk, synthetic fibre, spices, and developed cinemetograph films. India's imports from Mauritius are negligible.

There is good scope for India to establish joint ventures in Mauritius as the latter is diversifying her economy by establishing new industries for light engineering products, textiles, cement, fertilizer and leather manufactures. During the past six years 14 joint ventures with Mauritius have been approved by the Government.

Under the India Technical and Economic Cooperation Programme, India has already made available the services of experts in various fields to Mauritius. India is also providing technical aid to Mauritius under the Special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan of 1965, in fields like civil aviation, small scale industries, police administration and electroplating.

Under an agreement signed in April 1976 India has agreed to provide assistance for developing small scale industries in Mauritius. It envisages assistance for agro-based and forest based industries as well as light engineering and textile industries. The two governments have also agreed to set up consultancy services and common facility-cum-training workshops through Indian expertise. It has also offered to train the technical personnel of Mauritius and help in the introduction of standardisation and quality control in industrial development of that country.

Mauritius had been the first British Colony to receive Indian immigrants. Today more than 60 per cent of her population is of Indian origin. They represent Hindispeaking, Tamil, Telegu and other linguistic groups. Majority of them speak Hindi.

HMT watches

By A.J. Singh

HMT Watches have done it. Starting from production of 300,000 watches a decade ago, its production will touch 1.25 million watches by the end of 1976. This will make India half self sufficient against the demand for 5 million watches.

But HMT would not be the only watch made in India now. In 1976, watches made by Hegde and Gole (Bangalore) and Indo-French Time Industries (Bombay) would make their appearance in the market. Both are licensed to produce 500,000 and 3 lakh 50,000 watches a year respectively. Indo-French collaboration came into being in 1957 and Hegde and Gole, an Indo-Swiss venture with 60 percent Indian capital, in 1970. 84 percent of the components are licensed to be made within the country.

By the end of 1976 Favre-Leuba (Bombay-Hyderabad). 3 lakh watches), Dilip Kumar De (Calcutta. . . 3 lakh watches), Empre Time Industries (Calcutta. . .1 lakh watches) and Packard Watch Co. (Delhi. . .1 lakh watches), are likely to join this string.

Yet another D.K. Sondhi Tressa, Hess and Electra Intra-Time may start manufacturing watches from 1977.

All this will mean the end of monopoly of the HMT. The customer will have about 10 varieties of watches to choose from within a year's time.

This is indicative of a shift of values among the Indian masses. The new prosperity in the Indian countryside has made the farmer time-conscious. As soon as he has a little extra cash, he buys a wrist watch, a status symbol. This demand from the rural areas has built up the watch boom.

The present capacity of the watch industry is around 2.5 million pieces with a total invested capital of Rs. 200 million. This is being expanded gradually.

Before the declaration of emergency, watches worth 1000 million were smuggled into the country, and marketed by 6,000 dealers. But all this has ended.

One reason why Indian watches are costly is that the duty on the imported components is very high . . . . about 120 percent. The break-up cost of an Indian watch is: 20 percent - cost of raw material, 20 percent - labour, 10 percent - overheads, 25 percent - marketing, 25 percent - dealers commission, and 10 percent - sales tax.

All this pushes the price of the watches higher. In order to make the watches cheap, Hegde and Gole are trying to follow the Japanese System. They have 22 units scattered over the State but independent, which produce components, in areas where labour is cheap. Only the mother unit for assembling, marketing and technical service, is located at one place.

Although the HMT will lose its position of being the only watch-maker in India, yet the demand for its watches is not likely to decrease, by manufacturing watch-making machines in collaboration with S. J. Jose Petermal of Switzerland, it will recoup any shortfall in its earnings.

Popularising science in Kerala

By A.J. Singh

The "Sastra Parishad" (Science Literature Society) of Kerala has started a campaign to propagate Science-Consciousness all over the state. 6000 lecturers have been holding classes since mid-September, for thousands of boys and girls of the state. Armed with a specially-prepared text-book, they have planned to deliver around 30,000 lecturs on the resources available in the state for productive purposes.

Formed about 10 years ago as a voluntary organization, the Parishad now counts more than 7,000 members. It has helped organize over 2000 Science clubs in schools and brought out many publications designed to help the students of the College, Secondary and Primary classes.

The teaching personnel include professors, engineers, science graduates and science teachers. They hold the classes mostly in the evenings. The venues are the village libraries, schools and even street corners.

The Parishad had also launched a mass-contact program a few years ago. But this program is limited to a specific time of the year when concerted efforts are made to reach the people directly. In 1971, 3 "Jathas" were organized to converge on Thiruvella in Kottayam district. The Parishad envisages to create, on the lines of the 2 centres at Bangalore and Calcutta, 11 science and technology museums for non-formal Science Education, one in each of its 11 districts, at an expense of Rs. 18 lakhs per centre. These museums intend to demonstrate the interaction of society, science and technology. In addition, they will also have a work-shop where the enthusiastic young students have an opportent, to work out practically the concepts that have interested them.

Not content with these 3 measures, the Parishad has also set up rural science forums in remote villages, in order to eradicate the superstitution that has been reigning supreme since times immemorial.

The Parishad has not ignored the factory workers either, to hep the industrial worker appreciate his role in the process of production, the Parishad plans to set up factory science forums.

But all this achievement would have been impossible if Kerala did not have a net-work of over 4,000 rural libraries. These libraries provide not only reference material but also space for holding the classes. The Parishad believes that Science Education should bring about a rational outlook to bear on every day matters, so that the youth can help in the planned development of the State.

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Films

MOHINIYATTAM (M
ALAM)

Direction, story and
by
Sreekumaran Thampi

In Mohiniyattam
Thampi explores the
woman's exploitation
dominated society.
the relentless cycle
manipulation; the chil
jection to the father,
years supervised by b
other male relatives, t
dominance by the h
marriage, the submis
tyranny of her chil
mother, and the utter
of the old woman.

These facets of a w
are examined through
four women, the lead
that of Mohini who ref
herself in marriage, fe
advances of a lustful b
law and is later rap
employer. Another vic
perfidy, Nirmala (
Vidubala) abandoned
whose child she bears
birth. The wealthy
(Kanakdurga) is led
contracts venereal
Mohini who is torment
she has seen and expe
saddened to find her a
play the same game.

Films

MOHINIYATTAM [MALAYALAM]

Direction, story and screenplay by Sreekumaran Thampi

In Mohiniyattam director Thampi explores the theme of woman's exploitation in a male-dominated society. He exposes the relentless cycle of male manipulation; the childhood subjection to the father, the teenage years supervised by brothers and other male relatives, the complete dominance by the husband in marriage, the submission to the tyranny of her children as a mother, and the utter dependence of the old woman.

These facets of a woman's life are examined through the roles of four women, the lead role being that of Mohini who refuses to sell herself in marriage, fends off the advances of a lustful brother-in-law and is later raped by her employer. Another victim of male perfidy, Nirmala (played by Vidubala) abandoned by the man whose child she bears, dies at its birth. The wealthy Anasooya (Kanakdurga) is led astray and contracts venereal disease. Mohini who is tormented by what she has seen and experienced, is saddened to find her adopted son play the same game. When he trifles with the affections of young Sreedevi, she successfully insists that he commit himself to marriage, so the film ends on a hopeful note.

Lakshmi who plays Mohini is a versatile actress whose face expresses varying, conflicting emotions with deft mobility. In fact one would rank her with Sharada, the only Indian actress to have won two Urvashi awards, except perhaps that Lakshmi's face still retains a youthful innocence while Sharada's radiates maturity. Lakshmi's venture into Hindi films, courtesy Julie, has unfortunately not given her an opportunity to show her artistry.

The film is an uneasy mixture of the artistic and the commercial. The rape scene is presented with an eye on the box office but Thampi also uses the symbolic, as the girl is raped by a press-owning employer, amidst the printing machinery, the camera focuses on two rolling cylinders pressing against each other. The sound of machinery wells up each time a woman is threatened, through the rest of the film. But such effects can be overdone; the montage of a man's figure with the face of a devil is more contrived than symbolic. More concessions than stereotyped acting, are made to commercialism.

Adoor Bhasi, the well-known comedian of Malayalam cinema discards his comic image with amazing ease to play the serious role of a musician in distress, forced to seek the shelter of his former flame Anasooya. Young Girija in her first screen role as Anasooya's maidservant is fresh and animated, stillness never seems to linger on her face. Rajakumaran Thampi (his father's discovery) will make a good child actor, he is quite unaware of the camera except in two or three sequences.

Perhaps the explanation for Thampi's incongruous mixture lies in his experience with his previous films. Chandrakaatham and Bhoogolam Thiriyummu, artistic offbeat films both, flopped badly. On the jother hand Thartambi Kalyani which he produced for a commercial film-maker, broke box office records and paved the way for another directorial success of the same kind, Thiruvonam. So perhaps Thampi aimed at the best of all worlds, and got this jumble for result.

Indian bikes

Ludhiana (Punjab): India has bagged orders worth over Rs. 80 million ($8.8 million) for scooters, bicycles and cycle parts in the recent international two-wheeler fair held in Cologne, West Germany.

Fall in Hindi films

Bombay, Oct. 23. (Samachar) India has maintained its position as the leading producer of feature films in the world with over 470 feature films during the last financial year, according to the annual report of the Cinematograph Exhibitors Association of India, (CINEASO).

The report said 352 films were in regional languages and 118 in Hindi compared to 302 films in regional languages and 132 in Hindi last year.

The rise in regional films and fall in Hindi films is attributed to the Government of India's attempt to discourage vulgarity in films.

The report said the Hindi films generally depended on 'violence and vulgarity' for box office appeal unlike the regional films which had thematic values.

With State Governments encouraging the regional films, the steady decline in Hindi films is likely to be intensified.

Gujarati films for instance, have been granted tax free exhibition by the State Government. The Maharashtra Government refunded to the film producers entertainment tax collected on their earlier productions.

Bombay retain Ranji Trophy

New Delhi, Oct. 28 (Samachar): Bombay retained the Irani Trophy by defeating the Rest of India XI by ten wickets in the annual four-day cricket match which is dubbed as a 'Mini Test'.

Bombay, the Ranji Trophy champions, have won the Irani championship for eight times before.

The weak Rest India XI lead by the Indian Test Captain Bishen Bedi Singh, just managed to avert an innings defeat. But Bombay, who had in them some celebrated test players like the redoubtable Sunil Gavaskar, Ashok Mankad, Dilip Vengsarkar, and Karsan Ghavti, defeated the Rest with a day to spare.

Scores: Rest of India: 173 Bombay 327

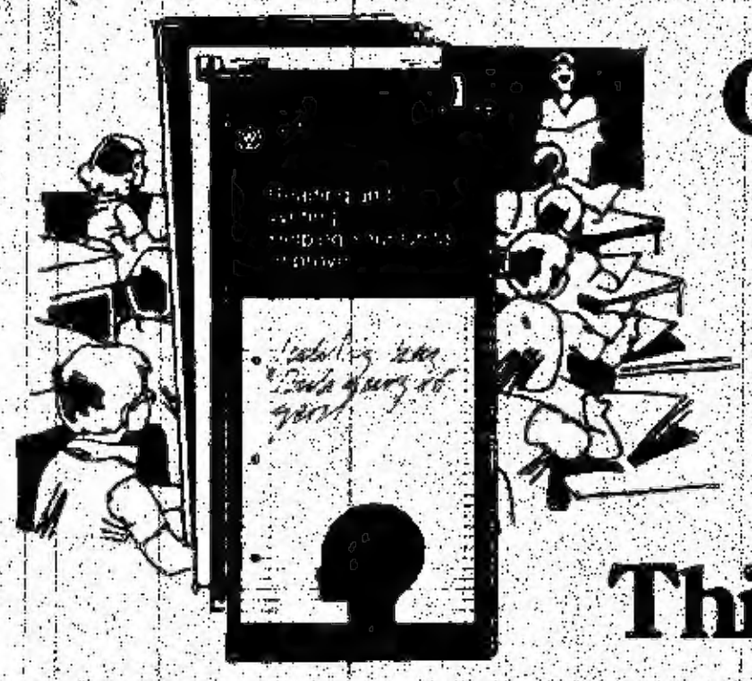
Rest of India: 183 Bombay 30 for no loss.

Bedi is captain

New Delhi, Oct. 28 (Samachar): Bishen Singh Bedi has been named captain again, but only for the first two Test matches against New Zealand.

The Selection Committee will meet again at Kanpur, the venue of the second test, to choose the captain for the third test at Madras and for the series against England.

The choice of a captain for one or two tests in a series is, however, no new procedure.



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Hon. John Munro
Minister Responsible for Multiculturalism

L'hon. John Munro
Ministre chargé du multiculturalisme

Pantomime presented

By BHARAT P MATHUR

An entertaining display by Ramesh Dutta of Calcutta of his art of Indian pantomime formed a part of a cultural programme held in the national capital on the occasion of the Hindu festival of Dewali, today which commemorates the triumphant return to Ayodhya of Lord Ram, with his consort Sita, after his victory over the demon king Ravana of Lanka on completion of his 14 years' exile, and on which Lakshmi, the goddess of prosperity, is also worshipped.

Jointly organised by the India-Canada Association and Deshantri at the Glebe Collegiate Institute on Saturday, Oct. 23, the presentation was in aid of the ICA Charitable Trust, formed a few years ago to raise funds for the establishment of a community centre.

ART OF PANTOMIME

The effectiveness of the spoken word as a means of communication cannot be over-emphasised because it has its own limitations. As the language barrier will ever continue to stand in the way of its universal appeal, connoisseurs of performing arts have, not without reason, exploited the silent medium of expression to good advantage. If creative stage-activities can convey feelings, then pantomime can certainly be regarded as a form of art.

The inception of mime in India may be traced back to the beginning of the country's rich cultural heritage. It had its origin in **mudras** and **rashas** (such gestures and postures as express feelings) of the 6000-year-old Abhinayam Adhyay of Natyashastra enunciated by the great sage Bharat Muni. Hitherto, the art of mime has been exhibited through rhythms and utilised as an aid to dance-drama.

Dutta, who came to North America for the first time but has extensively travelled in Europe, happens to be the first Indian to have cultivated mime, all by himself, as an independent medium of acting. He can justifiably claim to be its pioneer in his own country and has succeeded in developing it to near-perfection. He has a characteristic style of his own and his mannerism and stage-technique speak of his tenancity of purpose.

In the items he put up he gave a realistic and faithful portrayal of different phases of human life through inimitable facial expressions and movements of the body and limbs often with a touch of humour that evoked roars of laughter. Those calling for special mention were 'Bus Passenger', 'Thief', 'Sita and Hanuman', 'Past, Present and Future' and 'Birth to Death'.

A TALE OF TWO CITIES

If Dutta's show was indeed the highlight of the programme, a graceful group dance, directed by Mrs. Renuka Sahaya and performed by her senior students, could be said to have stolen the limelight. Portraying a scene from a classical tale of two cities, the dance depicted the love of Amrapali, a court-dancer of Vaishali, for Ajathsharru, the ruler of Magadh. Though the two cities were at war, the love between the two never was.

In the dance, Amrapali is first seen full of sorrow, with her **sakhis** trying to cheer her up. Later, she imagines herself to be in the company of Ajathsharru that makes her happy. Going into raptures, she dances with him in her fantasy, and together they resolve to bring peace to both the cities in keeping with the teachings of Lord Buddha.

Brinda Bhagvath represented Amrapali and Mrs. Pravin Sattar and Miss Medha Kanhere her **sakhis**.

The students of Mukut, the Sunday Hindi School, gave a folk dance and sang a devotional song in chorus. The function came to a close with the large gathering, including a fair sprinkling of Muslims and Sikhs, being served Deepali sweets. The Mayor of Ottawa, Mr. Lorry Greenberg, and Mrs. Greenberg were present by special invitation.

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Guess Who is coming to dinner?

Goodwill Canada, a city group, plans to organize a Guess-who-is-Coming-to-Dinner program.

Under the program, city families interested in inviting new Canadians to their homes for an evening, will receive help from Goodwill Canada, in finding guests.

The program will work both ways. City families or individuals who would like to be invited to immigrant families for supper or an evening snack, will be assisted in finding a host.

Those willing to take part in the program should contact Raghav Santana, Co-ordinator, Goodwill Canada, who will make arrangements for bringing the prospective guests and hosts together. He may be reached at 746-9394.

Guess-who-is-coming-to-dinner program aims at developing a healthy relationship between ethnic families and native-born Canadian families. Individuals who do not have a family will also be assisted in finding guests or hosts.

Goodwill Canada aims at promoting goodwill by and for immigrants in the community.

Attention, Indian CAs

Sunny K. Cherian, 1400 N. Uhle Street, Suite 409, Arlington, Virginia 22201, is trying to organize a North American Chapter of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and Institute of Cost and Works Accountants of India, all members of two institutes living in the United States and in Canada may please forward their names and addresses to him.

A FEMALE CALF WITH TWO HEADS [FOUR EYES AND TWO MOUTHS] BEING FED WITH TWO MILK BOTTLES IN A VILLAGE NEAR NEW DELHI.

Economy blamed

A Carleton University economic professor says more tolerance towards immigrants would follow as the economy improves.

"Immigrants face hardships and resentment when the unemployment rate is high. Their presence in the society is more readily accepted when everyone is busy working," said Dr. C. L. Johnson.

In the 1960's when the nation was experiencing a period of economic boom, not many noticed the presence of immigrants. In fact, they were welcomed with enthusiasm by native-born Canadians. But the difficult economic climate of the seventies has created problems for immigrants in Canada, U.S., England, and Germany.

Speaking to the members of Goodwill Canada and the Arab Community Centre Friday Oct. 15 in Ottawa, Dr. Johnson asked immigrants to be patient and wait for good times ahead when the "decade of prosperity" enters.

There are many immigrants who bring capital into the country and create employment opportunities for Canadians. For every job and immigrant might take away from a Canadian, at least two jobs are created by enterprising immigrants, he said. He gave the example of Asian immigrants from Uganda who came here as refugees and have prospered as small businessmen.

Immigrants have enriched the texture of our cities with the addition of restaurants serving a variety of foreign foods, and with new music and dances, he said.

Raghav Santana, Co-ordinator for Goodwill Canada, said Canada is almost dependent on other countries for higher education. Out of the 27,410 Ph. D's in Canada, 50 percent are immigrants. As it takes nearly $100,000 to turn out a Ph. D. from a Canadian University, the immigrant Ph.D's have saved the country an investment of $1.4 billion. The enormous savings to the country and the expertise brought by these immigrants deserve appreciation.

The glut of farm products, leading to the destruction of millions of eggs and creating storage problems for other perishable goods, can be avoided if there was a bigger market for these goods. It would mean lower prices for all Canadians and a better return for the farmer. We may not have to worry about restrictions imposed on us by other countries, if there was a market big enough to absorb the nation's products, he said.

Immigrants should develop a sense of humour and try to get along well with others, said Hussein Saleh of the Arab Community Centre.

Goodwill Canada aims at explaining to Canadians the benefits of immigration. It plans to hold a series of lectures and discussions with a view to promoting friendly relations between various ethnic groups and native-born Canadians.

Largest IDA loan for India

New Delhi, Oct. 29 (Samachar): India is expected to receive the largest share in next year's increased British aid to developing countries according to the Minister for Overseas Development Reginald Prentice.

He said India will receive about 70 million pound sterling in aid next year.

India to construct rail lines in Iran

Bangalore, Oct. 28 (Samachar): The Indian Railway Construction Company (IRCON) has offered to construct railway lines in Iraq, Iran and Nigeria.

The Minister for Railways, Kamlapathi Tripathi, has told a meeting of the consultative committee attached to his ministry here that action was also being taken to get the IRCON registered with international bodies like the Asian Development Bank, United Nations Development Programme and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

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IDRC projects in India

The following Projects are supported by the Canadian International Development Research Centre in India.

Household grain processing

For the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), New Delhi, to develop techniques to increase the quantity and quality of traditionally processed cereal and legume foods available to the consumer through improved handling, processing and utilization methods in the villages.

3 years $72,500.

Grain legumes

For the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), Hyderabad, to support its program for the development of stable and high-yielding varieties of pigeon pea and chick-pea.

Dec. 1975, 2 years $998,000.

Cassava

For the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), New Delhi, to strengthen and broaden the cassava research capacity of ICAR's Central Tuber Crops Research Institute (CTCRI) in Kerala, and to establish viable and economic techniques for disseminating cassava research findings to small farmers.

May 1976, 3 years $361,000.

Sesame

For the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), New Delhi, to develop a wider variability of sesame types by intensifying and breeding program to combine yield increase, improved resistance to pests and diseases and drought tolerance in newly-developed strains.

3 years $167,000.

Anticonceptive technology

For the Population Council, New York, All-India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, and the Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow, to enable them to support the International Committee for Contraceptive Research (ICCR) in expanding its activities in biomedical research on various forms of contraceptive technology and to conduct research towards the development of a safe and effective contraceptive vaccine.

3 years $3,000,000.

India elected to Security Council

India has been elected as a member of the Security Council for a two year term beginning January 1, 1977 by the United Nations General Assembly. India replaces Japan which is retiring at the end of the year on completion of her term.

HMT to raise production

The Hindustan Machine Tools plans to increase production of wristwatches from 660,000 to 3,000,000 annually in two phases. Components and equipment are to be manufactured by the HMT and assembled in selected areas all over the country.

Indian scientist constructs gene

A correspondent

NEW YORK: A team of scientists, headed by Dr. Har Gobind Khorana, has constructed a gene, the basic unit of heredity.

The new gene is complete with its regulatory mechanisms.

The feat, by Dr. Khorana and his colleagues at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, will give the geneticians a significant tool in order to study how genes function.

According to the scientists, a better knowledge of gene functions will some day give a broder understanidng of a variety of diseases such as birth defects and cancer. Such diseases, the geneticians belive, may involve malfunctions in a gene's regulatory mechanisms.

Scientists now will be able to employ the methods developed by Dr. Khorana to alter the synthetic gene message. They will also observe how the artificial mutations influence the functions of genes.

The papers relating to the new discovery will be delivered in San Francisco by two of Dr. Khorana's senior colleagues at MIT, Dr. Ramamoorthy Balajee and Dr. Hans Joachim.

Dr. Khorana shared a 1968 nobel Prize for his work in the same field. He achieved his first major breakthrough at the University of Wisconsin in 1970.

Many forms of disease are believed to be the result of cells producing too much or too little of a needed substance. To understand such phenomena the Indian scientist switched his attempts away from the yeast gene to a bacterial gene.

Brief to Human Rights Commission presented

S.A.F.E. stands for South Asians for Equality. It consists of a group of Canadians who wish to do something about the PAKI problem. As Ontario Human Rights Commission is the main instrument of fighting discrimination, we in S.A.F.E. decided to act on behalf of Canadians of South-Asian origin, and take a stand on the Human Rights Code, Structure and Effectiveness of the Commission, and Educational and Community programs. We in our brief to the Commission recommended that;

The Commission should report to the Legislative Assembly of Ontario like the Office of the Ombudsman. The Commission should be empowered to prosecute without ministerial consent, and deal with racial crime. The scope of the Code be expanded to include all actions which amount to aiding, inducing or inciting an act which is unlawful under the Code. Freedom of Speech is not a license, and so the free expression of opinion is not to infringe upon the provisions of the Code.

Affirmative action program for visible minorities (like that for woman) be instituted.. The Commission should actively initiate complaints, and the effortsat cociliation should not begin before investigation has been completed. Staff of the Commission should have maximal number of members of the visible minorities of both sexes. Funding of the Commission should be related to it's increasing workload. Commissions activities be decentralised in cooperation with community based groups.

Educational Programs be launched for all major social institutions -- Employers, Employers Associations, Employment Agencies, Housing Agencies, Public Media, and Religious Institutions. Textbooks be screened for prejudice, teacher training programs be updated to include Human Rights material. Human Rights Day be celebrated. Orientation Program of all public employees should emphasise Human Rights of all minorities.

The Human Rights Code be prominently displayed in public places.

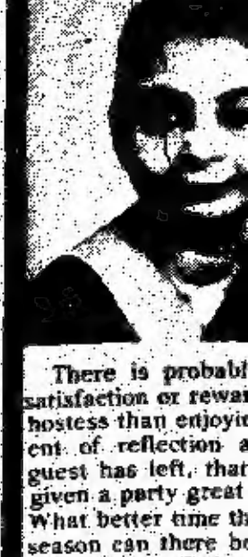
The presence of the Human Rights Commission has forced certain types of discrimination underground. Discrimination has become subtle, but it's consequences remain quite severe. It will continue to be difficult to prove such discrimination, making use of legal remedies questionable. An effective Affirmative Action Program now could do away with the necessity of Human Rights Commission in the not too distant future.

Whenever you have a complaint, we still urge you to use the services of the Human Rights Commission, and exhaust all possible legal recourse you might have. If you need any assistance please feel free to contact: C.K. Kalevar 653-9329, M.A. Shujah 537-5224.

HEC TO SUPPLY EQUIPMENT FOR SOVIET STEEL PLANTS

Ranchi, Bihar, Oct. 18 (Samachar):- The Government of India-owned Heavy Engineering Corporation will soon start supplying steel plant equipment to Soviet aided projects in third countries.

An agreement to this effect was signed between the Soviet Deputy Minister for Heavy Engineering, Mr. Seminov, and the chairman of the Heavy Engineering Corporation Gen. K.M. Kindi.



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RICE PAKORA

5 to 6 cups cooked
1 egg beaten
1 tbsp. curry powde
1 tbsp. minced ging
1½ tsp. garam mas
Salt to taste
2 tbsp. chopped cor

Filling:

½ lb. lean ground l
2 large hard boiled
2 tbsp. ghee or butt
1 tbsp. minced ging
2 green chilies, cho
Salt to taste
1 tbsp. curry powde

Combine rice, eg
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CAULIFLOWER FR

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YOGURT SAUCE

½ cup plain yogurt
½ cup dairy sour c
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In medium bowl,
beater until smooth

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B.A., CLU
889-9877

Muhammad
A. Saeed
887-5757

Noordin Jadavji
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Kitchen Korner

Mrs. Pranati SenGupta

Let us have a party I

There is probably no greater satisfaction or reward for a hostess than enjoying the moment of reflection after the last guest has left, that she has just given a party great success.

What better time than Christmas season can there be to entertain friends and relatives in your own home for a lunch, dinner or cocktail? But have you ever given a thought to the basic requirements before a successful party can be started? First of all the hostess has to do the planning - whom to invite, what kind of party the guests would like, etc. Then she has to select the menu, do the shopping, cooking, cleaning and last but not the least, devote herself to effective displaying and supervising the foods. Sometimes a fun party happens when friends just drop in. But most of the time a great deal of planning is necessary for a successful party. The party you are planning may be an informal get-together of your friends or relatives, but whatever casual it may look on the surface there must be a thorough preparation for it. Everything should be ready before the guests start to arrive.

To entertain graciously a hostess must appear relaxed because nothing upsets a guest more than a hostess looking worn out. A calm, gracious looking hostess can improve the atmosphere and success of the party considerably.

First decide on the number of guests. In the spirit of today's informality, it's a great temptation to give a large buffet party. However, even though a sit-down dinner costs more time, effort and money, it is generally better for a formal occasion. It is also more elegant than buffet because the hostess can provide a personal touch by serving the guest herself.

The food is the highlight of any party. Whether it is a formal banquet or a simple tea party, food helps to create a festive atmosphere. Of course, it takes more than food alone to produce a successful party. When it comes to planning, it's all up to you. Everything depends on your choice of menu. Make selections depending on your budget and foods available during the season. Select some simple recipes and some that take hours to prepare from those you've made before. Include some recipes which may be prepared ahead, such as meat chops or vegetable cutlets. Don't trust your memory about anything. Write out a schedule, listing all the jobs to be done. The day before dinner things to be done include setting the table, taking out the serving platters, checking the cleanliness of the silverware, planning the seating arrangement, and doing as much food preparation as possible. On the day of the party, try to be finished with advanced preparation by two o'clock leaving time for cleaning up the kitchen, last minute checking up, or even a few hours rest for yourself.

How do you feel about cocktails before dinner? I think it's nice but not necessarily with alcholic drinks. You may serve fruit punch, yogurt nog, or even as delicious as mango juice. A few small tasty finger foods with any of these drinks served in the living room give a festive touch to any meal. This small snack is a bonus that most of us don't have with our everyday meals. The purpose of this little snack is not to fill everyone up and spoil their dinner but to stimulate their appetite. They will appreciate that a special effort has been made to entertain them and will look forward even more eagerly to what follows. Cocktail hour is almost necessary for a large crowd. Suppose you have asked your guests to come at 7.00 p.m. Allow another half-hour for late comers. There's always someone who will be late. If the actual dinner starts at 8.00 p.m., there is ample time for a couple of drinks and some small appetizers. These appetizers can be prepared ahead of time and frozen. They can be heated at the last minute and served on warming trays.

RICE PAKORA

5 to 6 cups cooked rice
1 egg beaten
1 tbsp. curry powder
1 tbsp. minced gingerroot
1½ tsp. garam masala
Salt to taste
2 tbsp. chopped corriander leaves or parsely.

Filling:

½ lb. lean ground lamb or beef
2 large hard boiled eggs, chopped
2 tbsp. ghee or butter
1 tbsp. minced ginger and 2 tbsp. chopped corriander leaves
2 green chilies, chopped (optional)
Salt to taste
1 tbsp. curry powder

Combine rice, egg, curry powder, gingerroot, garma masala, corriander leaves and salt in a bowl. Mix thoroughly.

Heat ghee in a pan and fry meat with ginger, chilies, curry powder, salt, and corriander leaves for about 8 minutes, or until meat is cooked. Add chopped egg and mix well. Cool.

Take a tablespoonful of rice mixture and form into a 'nest shape'. Put the meat mixture in the centre, then mould into balls, covering the meat thoroughly with rice. Dip in egg and roll in crumbs. Deep fry until crisp and golden brown, then serve with yogurt sauce.

CAULIFLOWER FRITTERS

Batter
1 large-size egg
1¼ cups ice-cold water
2 cups sifted flour
1 tsp. baking powder
1 tsp. salt or to taste
½ tsp. cumin seeds

1 large cauliflower, cooked 2 minutes in lightly salted boiling water. Beat egg thoroughly with wire wisk or rotary beater (not electric). Blend in water. Sprinkle all the flour, baking powder, salt evenly over liquid. With same wire wisk or beater, stir in flour quickly only until flour is moistened and large lumps disappear. Batter should be very lumpy. Do not stir batter after it is mixed. To fry cauliflower - cut it into small flowerets. With tongs, quickly dip flowerots; a few at a time, into batter to coat lightly; then drop into hot oil. Turn each once with slotted spoon so that it browns on each side. Fry each until lightly browned - 2 to 4 minutes in all. With slotted spoon, lift out fritters as they brown. Drain on paper towels. Serve hot, as an appetizer, with yogurt sauce.

YOGURT SAUCE

½ cup plain yogurt
½ cup dairy sour cream
2 tbsp. honey
1¼ tsp. salt
1½ tsp. paprika
½ tsp. ground cumin
¼ to ½ tsp. chili powder
1 tsp. garam masala
1 tbsp. chopped corriander leaves.

In medium bowl, combine all sauce ingredients; beat with rotary beater until smooth. Refrigerate, covered, until needed.

Gold medal for Indian pavilion

Bombay, Nov. 1 (Samachar): The Indian pavilion at the Algiers international fair, which concluded here received the gold medal from the Algiers Commerce Minister, Layachi Yaker, as a mark of distinction for excellence in display.

Bengali Assn. presents drama

By Dr. S.P. Bhatnagar

Deshantri, a Bengali cultural organization in Ottawa, presented a play entitled 'Kanchan Rangs' at Gloucester High School a few weeks ago. Meaning 'Golden Farce', Kanchan Ranga written by Shambhu Mitra and Amit Moitra of Bengal, is a story portraying the ravenous urge of man to grab money by fair or foul means. **Panchu**, the unsophisticated and mild-mannered individual is the central figure in such a plot. Devoid of worldly possessions and the guiles of the human species, he becomes an object of ridicule and abuse in the household of his once trusted friend **Jadugopal Ghosh** who takes advantage of Panchu's simplicity and abject poverty and uses him more as a servant than a friend. Except for occasional affectionate glances and sympathetic words from Tarala, the part-time maid, the world around Panchu was a dull routine until one day when he was informed of a wind-fall in the form of a lottery win. No sooner did the word spread around the household, a deluge of advice from hitherto his masters poured in. Everybody around him changed colour like a chameleon and began to treat Panchu with courtesy, even apparent respect, the form of which surprised even the simpleton Panchu. The ecstasy was, however, short-lived for the word soon reached that the news of the winning ticket was all an error. Panchu returned to where he belonged in the eyes of Jadugopal and his cohorts. The story then takes a turn for the better when Panchu is informed that he after all was the winner. This time, however, Panchu realizing the intentions of khis friends leaves the house, of course in company with his sweatheart Tarala, and lived happily everafter.

The story although simple involved characterization of complicated traits of human behaviour so beautifully portrayed by a cast that at best could be termed as amateur. Amateurs they may well be, but the performance individually as well as collectively surpassed all the expectations of the audience. The spontaneous and sustained performance of all the participants was of high calibre and deserved nothing short of whole-hearted praise and admiration. The acting of Mrs. Maitreyi Saha as **Tarala**, Atulesh Nandi as **Jadugopal** and Mrs. Jayanti Poddar as **Jadugopal's wife** was excellent while the acting of Faruque Sarkar as **Panchu** was simply spectacular.

The performance by others in the cast, namely, Soumitra Sin, Rajat Nag, Pratima Mitra, Del Dasgupta, Ritwik Roy, Malati Banerji and D. Raha - some of them appearing on the stage for the first time, was definitely above average.

It is a pity that we haven't had the pleasure of witnessing the wealth of talent that has so long been lying dormant amongst us. I hope the ovation the cast received at the end of the performance shall convey the message that the audience are appreciative and ready to receive more of such productions.

Heartfelt congratulations to Mrs. Maitreyi Saha who directed the play so ably, and to the participants and the organizers who put together such a fine performance.

Bombay, Oct. 10 (Samachar): The two units - 420 KMW each - nuclear power station being built at Kalpakkam, near Madras is fast taking shape with most of its equipment fabricated indigenously.

This is revealed in the latest issue of "Nuclear India" a monthly report brought out by the department of atomic energy.

Important reactor components, such as the reactor vessel (calandria) fuelling machines, instrumentation and control equipment and fuel and heavy water are all coming from Indian sources.

The reactor vessel and fuelling machines are being built by engineering firms while instrumentation and control equipment are being supplied by the Electronic Corporation of India.

The fuel bundles required for the power station will be fabricated at the nuclear Fuel complex at Hydcrabad.

The natural uranium to be used for the fuel bundles is being extracted at Jaduguda in Bihar and processed there by another public sector undertaking, the Uranium Corporation of India.

Calandria tubes, pressuretubes and fuel sheathing will also come from the Nuclear Fuel Complex.

The heavy water required for the reactors will come from the heavy water plants under construction.

The Kalppakam station has some special features like the prestressed concrete building design which is one of the first double shell nuclear containments in the world.

This design provides a "highly leaktight" containment structure even in the absence of an expensive steel containment.

Another novel feature is the adoption of a closed indoor switchyard for housing all the circuit breakers, isolators and other switchyards equipment.

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Suitable match wanted for an ambitious 33 year old South Indian Catholic male in Govt. Service. Give full particulars. Box 1146, The Canadian India Times.

Wanted good looking professional match for a fair, attractive and slim girl 25, 5' - 3½" . B. Sc. (Medical) B. Ed., M.A. (English) presently in India. Belonging to respectable Sikh Arora Family. Brother mechanical engineer in Toronto. Write C-1165, The Canadian India Times.

Confidential correspondence invited from Jat Sikh boys, professionally qualified for Punjabi girl, 24, M. Sc. B. Ed. and also 24 years B. A. girl. Uncle settled in Canada and brother in USA. Write details to Canadian India Times, Box. C-1166.

Match for a handsome Arora Sikh bachelor, 5'7", Ph. D. (USA), suitably employed in Canada. Detailed correspondence with photo is invited from pretty well- educated girls between 24-30. Box No. C-1167, The Canadian India Times.

Suitable match for a broad-minded, outgoing Canadian citizen, 40, Ph. D. teaching high school. Divorced with two children. Box No. C-1168, The Canadian India Times.

Suitable match, preferably a professional, required for a Punjabi girl (22½) qualified medical doctor from London (England). Only interested parties answer. The Canadian India Times, Box No. C-1169.

Wanted a match for Hindu girl, 38, from respectable family. B.A.BT. Teaching in Delhi. Box. No. C-1170, The Canadian India Times.

A beautiful, educated and westernized match for a handsome Sikh youngman, 29, business executive, of a well known Sikh family settled in North America for 20 years. Write in confidence c/o Mr. Surinder Mehar, 111 Raglan Ave., Apt. 1502, Toronto, M6C 2K9, Ontario, Canada.

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Business

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Chartered Accountant

Edmonton, Alta.
R. P. GRATTERJEE
Service

Vancouver, B.C.
SATISH GOYAL

S. CHANDE

Burnaby, B.C.
S. CHANDE
Engineer

Longueuil, Que.
R. M. BEDI
Engineer

Montreal, P.Q.
MRS. DEEPIKA DUTTA

Big River, Sask.
M. SANDRA
Service.
Brockville, Ont.
S. BHATNAGAR
Speech Pathologist

Guelph, Ont.
RANJIT KUMAR
CHAKRAVARTY

Mississauga, Ont.
GILL GURDIAL SINGH
Farmer

Toronto, Ont.
H. S. TAKMAR
Accountant

AVINASH CHANDRA

Toronto, Ont.
ASHOK GARCHA
Sales Officer

Toronto, Ont.
K. N. PURI
Retired Station Master
Weston, Ont.
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Willowdale, Ont.
ARIJIT KUMAR DHAR
General Science

Whitesburg, U.S.A.
MISS JASPAL SANGHA
College Graduate

Lubbock, U.S.A.
RAJBIR SINGH
B. Sc. Agric.

New York, U.S.A.
MRS. K. GANDHI

Trade surplus

For the first time in many years India had a surplus trade balance of Rs. 588 million during April May 1976 as compared with a trade deficit of Rs. 1862 millions in the corresponding two months of 1975. The trade balance has, in fact, registered a phenomenal improvement since the middle of 1975.

They were elected

INDIA CANADA CULTURAL ASSOCIATION

Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.

October 26, 76

They were elected:

President : Rajinder Singh
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General Secretary : B.K. Sareen
Treasurer : G.L. Saini
Past President : S. Lakhanpal
Social Secretary : H.S. Magon
Members-at-large : Mrs. Pushpinder Ramgotra
: Miss Damini Soni
: Mrs. Sunita Sood

Council seat sought

Kris Amin is seeking election to Burlington city council for Ward 1.

The 48-year-old former Saltfleet Township engineer intends to be a full-time alderman.

Mr. Amin said: 'Increased traffic on major roads is a serious problem; the solutions are complex and call for careful attention. Long range policies must be established by city council.'

A resident of Ward 1 for nine years, Mr. Amin has been involved in many community activities. He is vice-president of Ward 1 Citizens' Group and sits on the Burlington Social Planning Council Housing Committee. Mr. Amin is also a member of the Adhoc Committee in Burlington and is with the Storm Drainage Sub-Committee.

Mr. Amin lives on Plains Road West with his wife and has a married daughter and grandson.

SRIRAM SINGH TO RETIRE AFTER 1980 OLYMPICS

Chandigarh, (Samachar): India's star athlete Sriram Singh has announced his decision to retire from international competition after the 1980 Moscow Olympics.

Twenty-six-year-old Sriram Singh of Services, who is the Asian champion in the 800 metre event, said here Sept. 16 that by 1980 he would be 30 and beyond this age no athlete could hope to achieve more in the international sport field. 'So the best thing is to retire gracefully and I am going to do that,' he said.

Riverdale multicultural festival

The Riverdale Intercultural Committee (R.I.C.C.) organized a multicultural evening at the Eastdale Collegiate, 701 Gerrard Street East on Saturday, Oct. 23, 1976. The event was exciting and entertaining. Members of the Chinese, East Indian, Egyptian, English, Italian, Native Canadian, Pakistani, Portuguese and Sikh communities and representatives from the Children's Aid Society, Danforth Public Library, Intercultural Council, Metro Interfaith Immigration Committee, Metro Police, Riverdale Hospital and the local schools participated in the cultural exchange.

Dancers and musicians of different cultures and nationalities entertained an audience of about 500 adults and children. There were displays of artifacts by the participating cultural groups. The Danforth Public Library mounted an interesting display of photographs depicting the social history of the Riverdale area. The foods of many cultures and nationalities were available at the festival. In fact the whole event resembled a mini-Caravan. The guest of honor at the festival was Mr. Philipe LeBlanc, Director of the Multicultural Development Branch, Ministry of Culture and Recreation.

Reverend John Robson of the Queen Street East Presbyterian Church and Chairman of the Riverdale Intercultural Committee commented on the purpose of the festival: 'We hope that in this way the intercultural communication gap can be narrowed and people can share with and enjoy the diverse lifestyles of their neighbours'.

The event is the second of the series of multicultural festivals being sponsored by R.I.C.C. in Riverdale.

Reverend Robson said that R.I.C.C. also sponsors low-keyed local awareness programs to promote a common sense of community among ethno-cultural groups and between them and the local community in Riverdale by increasing interaction and better communication.

R.I.C.C. is a community based organization composed of a number of local citizens representing many aspects of our uniquely diversified community. The organization works in close co-operation with Khim Tan, Consultant, the Multicultural Development Branch, of the Ministry of Culture and Recreation.

Dial direct from next year

New Delhi, Oct. 30 (Samachar): The international subscriber dial service is expected to be available from the Indian capital next year.

The Communications Minister, Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma, told the Central Posts and Telegraphs' Advisory Council that the first international subscriber dial service between Bombay and London was inaugurated and this service would be gradually extended to all exchanges in Britain and to other European countries and to the United States.

International telex service is available to practically all the countries. There is direct service to 20 countries and switch service to others.

"A modern stored-program controlled-electronic telex exchange is being installed in Bombay and will be ready next year. This will provide automatic dial international telex service to all the telex subscribers in India," Dr. Sharma said.

Meanwhile, the Indian Government has approved India's joining the Asian telecommunity which will soon complete its work on the Asian telecommunication highway.

The highway project will to a great extent, facilitate the operation of the non-aligned news pool.

Dr. Sharma said the telecom authorities would do everything to make the success of the news pool.

Multicultural night

Four of the world's oldest cultures join together at Harbourfront's York Quay for a Multicultural Night on Saturday, November 13 at 7:30 p.m.

Sponsored by the Bengali Cultural Association, the evening features music and dance from East India, Poland, the Ukraine and Scotland, performed by the Bengali Cultural Association, Etobicoke Polish Folklore, the Kolomaya Dance Ensemble and the Scottish Music and Dance Group.

Master Craftsman Ananta Malakar, two-time recipient of the President of India award for his crafts, will be present to exhibit and discuss his work at 7:30 p.m.

Admission is free of charge, and food and refreshments will be available. For details on the programme, call 369-3883.

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